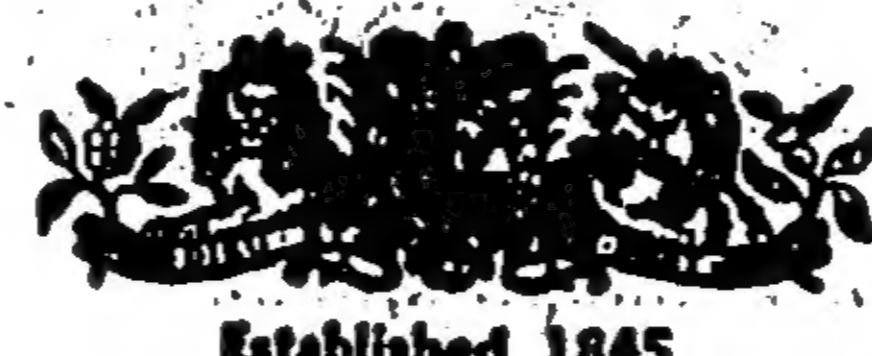


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COMMENT OF THE DAY

'Dick's My Boy!'

TO the "foreigner" it is hard to believe that hard-bolled politicians could swallow such an astonishing reversal as Mr. Harold Stassen made yesterday when he suddenly dropped opposition to the vice-presidential candidate, Mr. Richard Nixon, and asked to second his nomination instead. This unexpected somersault Mr. Stassen justified by saying that he now believes most Republicans are prepared to accept Mr. Nixon.

Perhaps... but a month ago, Mr. Stassen, who announced his preference for the Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Christian Herter, said he and a small group had conducted a poll which indicated that an Eisenhower-Herter ticket would run at least six per cent stronger than an Eisenhower-Nixon ticket. He also claimed the difference would reflect decisively in the number of Senatorial seats won by the Republicans and might determine whether the Party would have a majority or minority in the House.

This was no ordinary difference of opinion. The move reflected deep disquiet among some Republicans. It is not possible to assess the extent, but judging from previous eruptions over the "problem vice President" during the last four years it should not be underestimated. Perhaps the reason why Mr. Stassen changed his mind was that Republican leaders saw damaging possibilities in an open display of hostility towards Mr. Nixon at the Convention.

MR Stassen, however, will give no reason for his decision and adds that he is confident he will not lose his job as the President's special adviser on disarmament because of his recalcitrance. But if one suspects some deep disquiet over Mr. Nixon's position in the Party, it is evident that the Republican leadership has confidence in his ability to perform capably. This should go down well with the Convention.

For the duration of the campaign then, the Republicans have healed the breach over the vice-presidency as earlier in the week they settled the question of Negro rights when, following the President's mollifying intervention, policy on implementation of the High Court ruling on segregation was shorn of its bristles and made acceptably digestible for the south. Thus two of the Republicans' big problems have been disposed of.

ONE would imagine this would have an encouraging effect. But some Republicans are disturbed at the almost complacent atmosphere which has settled on proceedings. Complacency, observers point out, cost the party the election in 1948. And there appears little else of any major interest to stimulate interest. Mr. Eisenhower has been nominated President and he will continue to be the party's trump card in the forthcoming campaign. Indeed adulation for the respective candidates, who are essentially political pin-ups, will be an important, and perhaps even a deciding factor.

For overseas countries the abiding interest is foreign policy. Mr. Dulles has conducted himself well at the Suez talks but there is much uneasiness in Britain and Western Europe over America's somewhat tepid reaction to the initial crisis, particularly following the strong lead by Britain and France. It is seen as an apparent willingness to compromise policy to appease electoral opinion. Some statement of positive and consistent intentions would be welcome. A statement of Republican (or American?) prejudices which its Allies are expected to support would be truly lamentable.

Stassen Gives Up Campaign

WILL NOW BACK NIXON

San Francisco, Aug. 22.

President Eisenhower announced today that Harold E. Stassen has abandoned his effort to prevent the nomination of Vice-President Richard M. Nixon for another term and instead will make a seconding speech in behalf of Nixon.

Mr. Eisenhower told a suddenly-called news conference that Stassen made known his position to him during a conference this morning. He said Stassen now is convinced that the great mass of the delegates are for Nixon and that "the best service" he can perform is to support Nixon. Accordingly, the President said, Stassen will seek permission to second Nixon for re-nomination.

Is Convinced

Mr. Eisenhower quoted Stassen as having told him this morning that he now is convinced that the majority of the delegates want Nixon and that Stassen "has no reason to go further with his efforts" to seek another vice-presidential nominee.

This was especially true since Stassen's own pick for the vice-presidency, Gov. Christian A. Herter, of Massachusetts, positively refused to let his name be put before the Convention.

"In order to get his own position clear," Mr. Eisenhower said, "he (Stassen) is going to ask the Convention chairman this afternoon for the opportunity to second the nomination of Mr. Nixon for re-nomination."

The President opened his news conference by saying that Nixon telephoned him early this morning to tell him that his father "is seriously ill" and he was called away to southern California.

"I expressed my regret," he said.

Dead History

Mr. Stassen refused to say what pressures if any prompted him to abandon his campaign against re-nomination of Vice-President Nixon.

Stassen talked to newsmen in his St. Francis Hotel suite about 15 minutes after President Eisenhower's news conference had ended.

He said he had watched the President on television and "the President has stated the situation exactly correct."

The presidential disarmament aide, who had attempted unsuccessfully to dump Vice-President Nixon from Republican ticket in favour of Massachusetts Gov. Christian A. Herter, took the position that everything that happened before the President spoke was passed and dead history.

Asked to state exactly when it was that he made up his mind to abandon the Herter-for-Nixon campaign, Stassen said: "We'll leave that to the historians."

"I don't feel it is constructive to go back behind this point," Stassen said he was confident his abortive campaign would not cause him to lose his job as the President's adviser on disarmament.—United Press.

US PLANE DOWNED OFF FUKIEN

Attacked By Unidentified Aircraft

SIXTEEN ABOARD

Washington, Aug. 22.

The Navy announced tonight that a patrol plane is missing—and presumably shot down—after being attacked by unidentified aircraft off the China coast.

The Seventh Fleet off Formosa immediately launched an intensive air and surface search to find the missing plane and survivors.

There were four officers and 12 enlisted men aboard the plane, the Navy reported.

Far East Naval Headquarters said the missing plane reported that it was under attack at 12.25 a.m. local time when it suddenly stopped sending by radio.

Transmission Stopped

The Navy said "This Command confirms that a Navy aircraft reported being under attack by unidentified aircraft at 12.25 a.m. JST this morning. The plane after making this report suddenly stopped its transmission. There were four officers and 12 enlisted men aboard."

Naval Headquarters here did not disclose where the plane was based.

It reported that the plane was 32 miles off Chinese Communist territory and 160 miles north of Formosa in "neutral waters" when the attack occurred.

"We presume this is the same plane as reported in the Washington story," said the Navy here.

The incident—apparently the latest in a series of cold war clashes between American and Communist planes— took place at a time when many of the top government officials were out of the capital.

President Eisenhower and the Defence Secretary, Mr. Charles Wilson, were in San Francisco attending the Republican convention. The Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, is in London for the international policy on the Suez Canal. Presumably the Navy immediately notified all three of the incident.

The State Department press officer, Mr. Joseph Reap, said the Department "can't do anything" in the way of diplomatic action before it receives a report and before the identity of the attacking aircraft has been determined.

The Navy issued the following announcement:

"The Navy reported today that one of its patrol planes is missing and unaccounted for after having reported being under attack by aircraft. The identity of the attacking aircraft has not yet been determined."

"The commander of the US Seventh Fleet, Vice-Admiral Stuart H. Ingersoll, has initiated an air and surface search for the planes and ships taking part in the search."

US Navy Statement

"The plane's reported position at the time of the attack was approximately 160 miles north of Formosa and about 32 miles off the China coast over international waters. The plane, a P4M-1 Martin Mariner, is powered by two jet and two reciprocating engines. It is designed for long-range patrol and photo-reconnaissance. The plane normally carries a crew of nine, but the Navy had no immediate information how many men were aboard the missing plane."

The Navy said the missing plane was on a "routine patrol flight at the time of the attack."

The Defence Secretary, Mr. Charles Wilson, read the United Press story about the missing plane and, in answer to a request for comment, wrote this note: "Nothing at this time beyond what the Navy has reported."

The last incident in a long series of clashes between American and Communist planes took place on June 22, 1955, when two Russian MIG-15s attacked a Navy Neptune patrol bomber near the Bering Strait. The plane crash-landed on St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea and all the crew survived.

Queen Juliana & Prince Bernhard Reconciled

Athens, Aug. 22.

The row between Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and her husband Prince Bernhard, over the Queen's faith healing friend Greet Hofmans has ended.

The Queen, it is understood, has banished the faith healer from the royal court and she and her husband are flying to the island of Corfu on Friday.

There they will join the yacht Achilleas as guests of Queen Frederika of Greece.

The reconciliation followed a three-man inquiry appointed to investigate the troubles of the Dutch royal family and the world-wide publicity which followed them.

The rift first became public in June last year. It was reported that Prince Bernhard objected to the influence the faith healer had over his wife.

Greet Hofmans had treated Princess Margriet who was born partially blind.

SUDDEN DECISION

The decision on this holiday was taken by the Queen and Prince Bernhard with dramatic suddenness in the last few days.

Their daughters, the Crown Princess Beatrix and Princess Irene are already aboard the ship. They joined it at Venice last Saturday and Prince Bernhard saw them off.

He flew back to Holland on Monday.

Arrangements for the holiday are dependent on the Dutch political crisis being quiescent for a few days.

For ten days the Dutch have been trying to form a government through a deadlock between the Socialists and the Roman Catholics in the 100-seat parliament.

The Socialists hold 34 seats, the Catholics 33, and all negotiations for a coalition have been fruitless.—London Express Service.

PILOT BREAKS AIR RULES

Nicosia, Aug. 22.

A Viking aircraft of Egypt's Mar Airlines on a scheduled flight from Cairo and Port Said to Nicosia was detained at Nicosia airport for two hours today.

The authorities alleged the pilot violated Cyprus air rules by passing close to a military area in an off-course landing.

The pilot agreed to a request that he allow the aircraft to be searched. The search was carried out in his presence and the plane was then permitted to proceed.—Reuter.

TYROL FLOODS

Innsbruck, Aug. 22.

At least four persons died in flood waters which hit the Alpine province of Tyrol yesterday after heavy thunder storms yesterday and today.

The water level of the several Alpine rivers rose seven feet within a few hours, flooding meadows and farmlands and causing considerable damage to houses, bridges and roads.

Several small villages near the Austro-German and Austro-Italian borders were cut off from the world for several hours.—United Press.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL: THIS MORNING'S EVIDENCE

Deliberate Squeeze Attempt Alleged By Witness

"In my opinion it was deliberate attempt at squeeze," Mr. C. N. S. Burns said this morning at the Conspiracy trial before District Judge Charles involving two company directors and two high Government officials.

Burns explained that he strongly objected to a suggestion that his syndicate pay shares or cash to the Superintendent of Mines to have a prospecting licence for a strip of land connecting their mine with the road transferred to the syndicate. He maintained that there was no prospecting licence for this strip.

The accused are William Allan Hogarth, chartered accountant, of 551 The Peak; Henry Charles Patterson, 45, Company Director, of 10 Victoria Peak Apartments; John Patterson Whitefield, 54, Superintendent of Lighthouses, Marine Department, of Albany Flats; and William Murray Keay, 64, Superintendent of Mines, of 7 Kimberley Street, second floor. All four men are on a nominal bail of \$300 each.

All four defendants are alleged to have conspired together on divers dates between January 1 and June 5 this year "to enable the said William Murray Keay, then employed as Superintendent of Mines by the Government of Hongkong, to receive a bribe for his showing favour and for his forbearing to show disavowal in the discharge of his official function to a syndicate known as the Bohespice Syndicate, of which the said William Allan Hogarth, Henry Charles Patterson and John Patterson Whitefield were members."

Keay is additionally charged with corruptly receiving the sum of \$25,000 on June 4, then employed as Superintendent of Mines by the Hongkong Government, as a reward for showing favour and for his forbearing to show disavowal to Bohespice Syndicate "in relation to the granting of an issue to the said syndicate of certain purported licence and the subsequent transfer of the said purported licence to the Mountain Lead Mines Company Ltd, a matter in which the Mines Division of the Labour Department of the Hongkong Government was concerned."

Hogarth, Patterson and Whitefield are represented by Mr. D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr. J. C. Stewart of Stewart and Company.

Mr. Victor Gittins, instructed by Mr. H. Caine, of Johnson, Stokes and Master is appearing for Keay.

The Crown is represented by Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr, Acting Solicitor General, and Mr. Dermot Ren, Crown Counsel, assisted by Mr. T. Kavanagh, Assistant Superintendent of Police (Anti-Corruption).

Additional Charge

Continuing his evidence from yesterday Burns said that he was a member of the Bohespice Syndicate and attended quite a lot of meetings though he could not remember the specific dates. He said that at the first meeting in January at Mr. Needa's office the question of finance came up. At another meeting

Mr. Burns testified that statements at meetings later on were to the effect that Keay required shares or cash for cancelling this man's prospecting licence and giving it to his syndicate. This was the gist of the arguments at the meetings, but he could not remember who brought up the subject, Burns added.

In answer to Mr. Blair-Kerr he said that Hogarth carried out the negotiations between the syndicate and Keay.

He said he could not remember the exact date when this matter was mentioned, but it might have been in February. It took place in Mr. Needa's office and Hogarth, Whitefield, Patterson, Mr. Cheng, Mr. Hong Sling, and Mr. Needa were also there.

His Reaction

The witness added that Hogarth was not present at one of the meetings, but he could not say which.

Asked his reaction to this information that Keay required shares or cash for cancelling the other man's licence and giving it to the syndicate, Mr. Burns replied "I strongly objected." In my opinion it was a deliberate attempt at squeeze."

He said that he imparted his views at these meetings and more or less there were rows. (Contd. on back page, Col. 4)

KUWAIT OIL DEMAND

Cairo, Aug. 22.

The Egyptian press today reported that the Sheikdom of Kuwait has asked for the transfer of £600,000,000 of its oil revenues from Britain to Kuwait.

The British Government was reported to have answered that a month's delay was necessary to examine the request for the transfer of Kuwait's credits from the British banks where they are now deposited to the Kuwait Bank. The Sheikdom belongs to the sterling zone.

Since November, 1951, the Kuwait Oil Company, which holds a 74-year concession beginning in 1934, has divided its profits equally with Kuwait. Since Kuwait has no national treasury, the oil revenues, which amount to more than £50,000,000 annually, were deposited with the ruling family.

The Sheik of Kuwait has a British financial adviser and the revenues are placed in British banks.—France-Press

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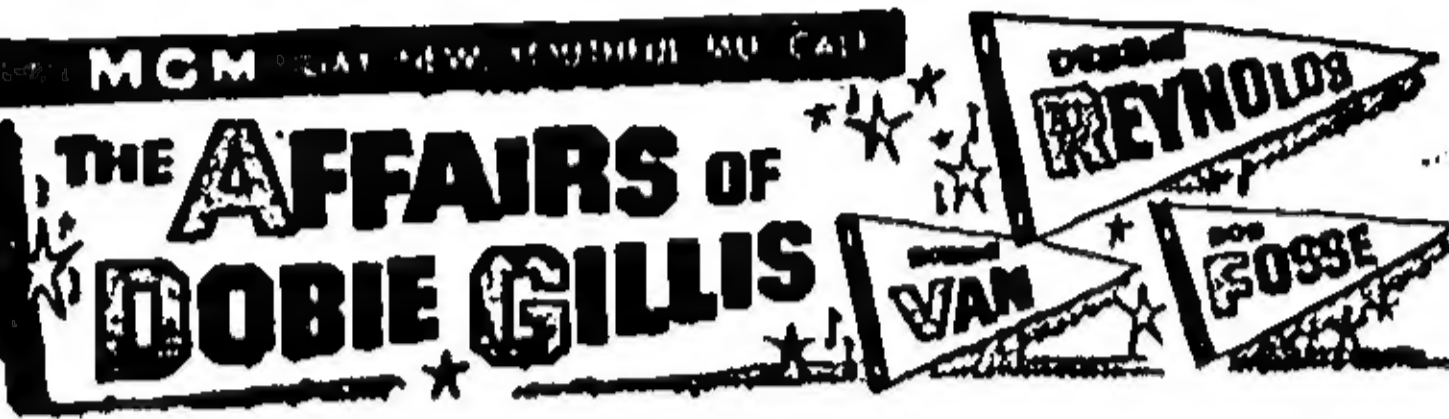
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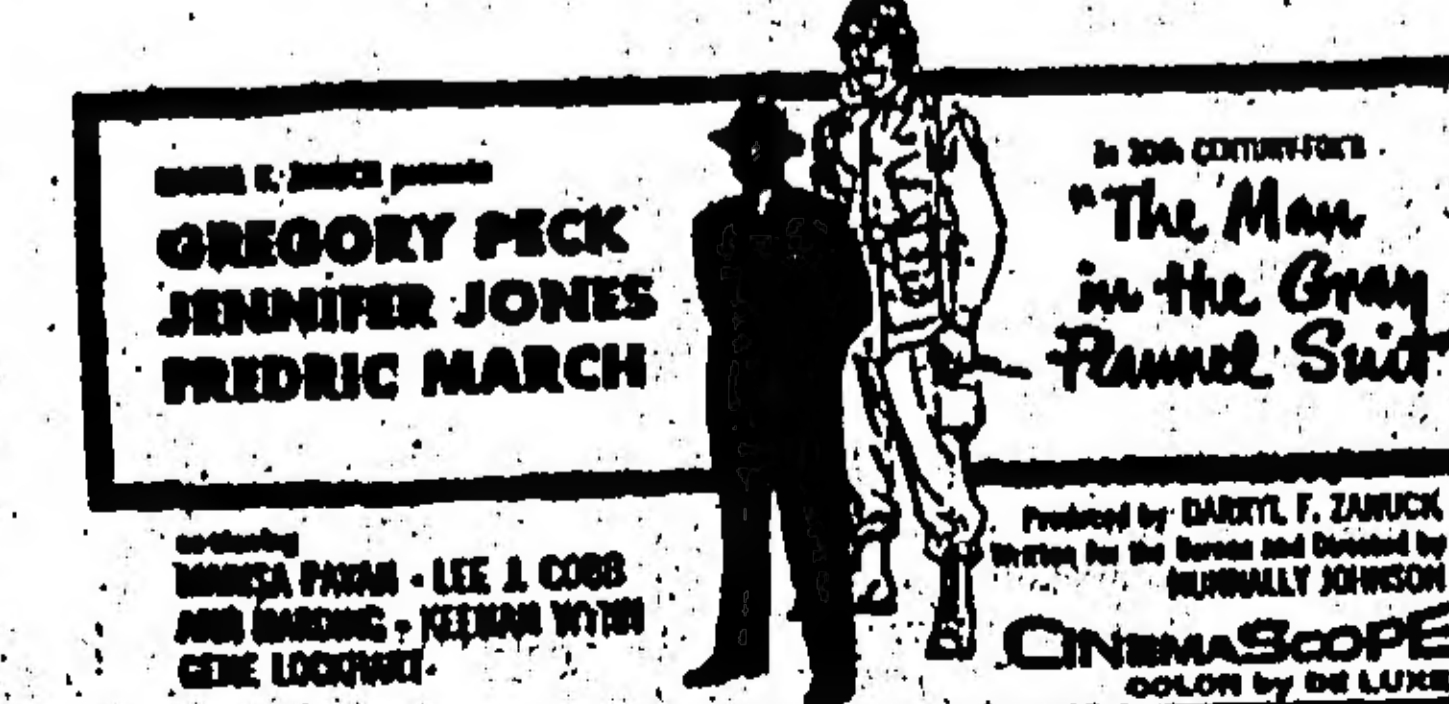
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Banquet For Laos Delegation

Paris, Aug. 22.
The Indian Ambassador to Peking, Mr. R. K. Nehru, at a banquet given by him to the Royal Lao Government delegation to China, headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma, congratulated Premier Phouma on Laos' recent national reconciliation and reviewed the friendly relations between India and Laos since the Geneva agreements, the New China News Agency reported.

Mr. Nehru said the declaration by Laos of her adherence to a policy of peace and neutrality was in line with the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the provisions of the Geneva agreements, the news agency added.

RELATIONS

Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, who with other government leaders, diplomatic envoys, and Mr. David Marshall, former Chief Minister of Singapore, were among the guests at the banquet tonight, said Laos, India and China possessed ancient civilisations and cultural relations dating back 2,000 years.

Indian culture had come to China through Laos and Burma. All these countries had suffered colonial rule but are now fighting in common against colonialism, Chou said.

Chou added that with Premier Phouma's support for the five principles, established by China and India, the three countries were now connected by a new link.

PRAISED

Prince Phouma, in reply, praised the efforts made for peace by India and by Premier Jawaharlal Nehru. He said it was through the persistent efforts of India's Chairman of the International Supervisory and Control Commission in Laos that the Kingdom of Laos has solved its internal difficulties and regained its threatened independence and unification.

He said Laos had no other aim other than to live in peace and in amity with its neighbours. —France-Press.

Withdrawal Report To United Nations

United Nations, Aug. 22.
The United States said today it withdrew neutral armistice inspection team from South Korea because the North Korean authorities had prevented the teams from carrying out their duties.

The United States Government, leader of the joint United Nations Command in Korea, made the statement in a report to the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, explaining why it decided on May 31 to withdraw the teams.

The United States said the North Korean authorities, moreover, used the presence of the teams to pretend that the armistice agreement was being abided by.

The Joint Command's decision to withdraw the teams had been announced earlier. Its report was filed in the Korea dossier at the United Nations, to be re-examined when the General Assembly meets again in November next. —France-Press.

Japanese Immigrants In Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 22.
A first batch of 350 Japanese immigrants has arrived in Rio de Janeiro on board the Brazil Maru from Kobe, as part of a plan to bring 9,000 Japanese families to Brazil.

The Brazilian Government has granted "permits" for the entry of 9,000 Japanese families, as requested by the National Immigration and Colonization Institute, to help solve the manpower shortage in Brazilian agriculture.

The 350 Japanese who landed here are on their way to the Paraná and São Paulo provinces. Another 200 Japanese immigrants on board the Brazil Maru were expected to arrive here on Friday. —France-Press.

Lacoste Not Leaving Algeria RUMOURS RIFE IN CAPITAL AS TROOPS FIGHT IN HINTERLAND

Algiers, Aug. 22.

French officialdom fought down rumours of top-level resignations in the Algerian capital today while French troops fought rebels in the hinterland.

Sixteen rebels died under French gunfire in the easternmost Department of Constantine and Bone. Terrorists stabbed a disabled Moslem war veteran to death.

And in the white hilltop headquarters of the French Minister-Resident, M. Robert Lacoste, his press spokesman told a conference today that there was "no question" of M. Lacoste retiring, "either for reasons of health or politics."

hunting rifles near Claire Fontaine, 20 miles west of the Tunisian border. At Batna, 60 miles south of Constantine, a terrorist fatally stabbed Bida Seld, who was an honorary Agda, an officer of the Legion of Honour and a disabled war veteran.

In the Aurès Mountain village of Djema, the bodies of five Moslems were found at dawn today with their throats cut.

Train Derailed

In Western Algeria, near the Moroccan border, a mine recently elevated the locomotive and all 18 cars of an Oudja-Nemours freight train. Several crewmen were injured.

The locomotive of an Oudja-Columb Bechar freight was machine-gunned, but nobody was hurt. —United Press.

Only Rumour

In Paris, the Ministry of National Defence and the Secretariat of War announced: "We deny once again that General Henri-Augustin Lortie (French military commander in Algeria) will leave his present post to take up other functions."

The resignation rumours springing yesterday after the Oran Republican, a Socialist daily, attacked M. Lacoste, a Socialist, for "too ardently desiring to reassure the (European) extremists."

It was the first time M. Lacoste had been attacked by a newspaper of his own or almost any other party except the Communists. Both here and in France, when Frenchmen indulge in the national game of baiting the Government, they usually make an exception of the outspoken, fast-acting Lacoste.

Confidence

Today the Oran branch of the Socialist Party condemned the "Republican" editorial as "especially unexpected and unexplainable."

It adopted a motion which said: "We disapprove the terms of these accusations and manifest our warmhearted confidence in the hard struggle that the Minister-Resident has agreed to take on in Algeria."

The military struggle went on. Most action today was concentrated in the Negercha Mountains of Eastern Algeria, between the Sahara and the sea, where 10 rebels were reported killed in three separate actions.

In the most important, a French unit shot nine rebels dead and confiscated three



Shown at London Airport are film stars Linda Christian and Edmund Furdum, who flew in from Amsterdam. They were reported as saying that they may get married in the spring. —Central Press Photo.

US-Saudi Arabian Negotiations Move Slowly

Washington, Aug. 22.

The United States and Saudi Arabia are moving slowly on negotiations for a new five-year lease of the Dhahran air base, pending a solution to the Suez Canal crisis.

Informed sources said today that the United States was awaiting developments on the Suez question before deciding whether to meet Saudi demands for renewing the lease on the air base in Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia agreed in 1951 to let the United States build and use a big air base at Dhahran near the Persian Gulf. The base is within easy striking distance of the Soviet's Baku oil fields.

Rental Refused

The United States has been negotiating in Saudi Arabia since early June to obtain a renewal of the five-year lease.

Saudi Arabia at first asked the United States to pay a yearly rental for use of the base. The United States refused on the grounds that the base benefits the Saudis as well as the United States.

Informed sources said Saudi Arabia was now asking that it be allowed to buy more military equipment in the United States. The United States earlier this year had permitted the delivery

of 18 light tanks purchased by Saudi Arabia.

The United States apparently does not want to agree to such demands until it has some assurance that the Suez dispute will be settled peacefully and there will be no new fighting in the Middle East. —United Press.

Harding's Terms 'Generous'

London, Aug. 22.

Conservative Government supporters contended tonight that the Cyprus surrender terms must be regarded as generous in view of the violence which has been committed.

They expressed the view that Sir John Harding's offer should mark a new and possibly decisive phase in the situation in Britain's troubled Mediterranean colony.

It was asserted that the chance given to the terrorists could allow the more moderate opinion among the Greek Cypriots to prevail in trying to reach a settlement acceptable to all on the island. There was widespread interest here tonight in the possible attitude of the Greek Government which has hailed the

territorial as patriots and is now invited to harbour them. Political circles said there was no proposal yet to return from the Seychelles or to negotiate with the exiled Archbishop Makarios, leader of the Union-with-Greece Movement.

Lord Radcliffe, the eminent British lawyer sent to Cyprus last month to draw a liberal constitution for the island would not comment on the surrender terms.

He said that he expected to return to Cyprus in a few weeks' time. "It may be anything up to six weeks," he added. Lord Radcliffe said his report was not yet complete, and he did not expect to finish it before another visit to Cyprus. —China Mail Special.

Shoe Shop Riot

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 22.
At least eight people were cut and bruised when a crowd broke a plate glass window at a shoe store, slaying away shoes. The shop, which was going out of business, said it would give a pair of shoes each to the first 100 customers.

"People began shoving," a policeman said. "I yelled for them to stop but they were like a herd of cattle." —China Mail Special.

JEAN-BART ON EXERCISE

Toulon, Aug. 22.

The 35,000 ton French battleship Jean-Bart sailed out of Toulon naval harbour today to take part in Mediterranean exercises.

The battleship was followed by escort ships and submarines. Other units of the French fleet will join the Jean-Bart later during the week. —France-Press.

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US OFFICIALS HEARTENED BY TALKS IN LONDON

Washington, Aug. 22.

Most officials here were heartened by the overwhelming London conference endorsement of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' proposal for international control of the Suez Canal.

However, they recognized that it was but the first step in a tedious process which must be gone through successfully if the Suez controversy is to be settled peacefully and satisfactorily. Officials here believed that the 18 nations which backed the Dulles plan at London would form the nucleus of widening world opinion which finally would force Nasser to agree to sit down and discuss the question of Canal control with other interested nations.

Cross Section

It appeared that Dulles' strategy of trying to establish a "Western" position and secured fairly well some of the countries approving the American plan represented a rather broad cross section of the East, Middle East and West.

Officials said there is no intention to present the results of the London conference to Nasser in the form of an ultimatum.

Dulles and his colleagues realize full well that Nasser, in deference to the Arab opinion, he has mobilized, cannot back down too far at once. Their hope is that, without compromising his bargaining position by accepting any preconditions, he will be willing to discuss with some of the most interested powers the entire question of operation of the Canal.

Big Point

It was noted here that the London conference had contained some element of victory for Nasser in that all 22 nations present recognized that his nationalization of the Canal company must be accepted.

This was considerable change on the part of some of the conferees who at first had declared his act "illegal" and said they would not recognize it.

But it was recognized that the big point of dispute—international control of the Canal—remained as large as ever. The prediction was that lengthy diplomatic negotiations and maneuvering would be necessary before the eventual outcome was decided.

Meanwhile, the Washington Post said editorially that the majority proposal at the London conference on Suez is "a reasonable basis on which to begin negotiations with Egypt." It said the proposal approved at London is in no sense an

ultimatum. "Nor is it a finished plan to be accepted or rejected. Rather it is a reasonable basis on which to begin negotiations... It reflects the overwhelming sentiment at London that the Suez problem should be worked out amicably with respect for the rights of all the interested nations. Egypt can negotiate on this basis or by submitting a counter-proposal sufficiently moderate to encourage further efforts to find common ground."

An Excuse

The newspaper said that "The dissenters of Russia, India, Spain, Ceylon and Indonesia will give Cairo an excuse for avoiding negotiations if Nasser insists on following a reckless course." But it added that the strength of the Western position is that no reasonable alternative (plan) has been presented. It discounted the Krishna Menon proposal as unworkable.

The Washington Daily News said editorially today that Krishna Menon and Dulles are closer together than they may think. The news is the second largest in the afternoon circulation here.

"They agree that there is only one issue—freedom to use the Canal. If nothing else, the London conference has eliminated the extraneous issues which kept the crisis boiling a few weeks ago."

Still Worthless

"How to guarantee freedom of navigation." This is the latest pill the West finds most difficult to swallow. In the last analysis, only the Egyptian Government can guarantee freedom of navigation.

"Considering how the temperature of the Suez crisis has dropped in the last three weeks, the proper next step for the London conference is to make certain that negotiations of some sort are kept open—preferably with Egypt. After all, even if all the 22 nations had agreed on a plan, it still would be worthless without Egypt's approval."—United Press.

Hypodermic Bandit Attack

East London, Aug. 22.

Miss Connie Pretorius, 20-year-old East London office worker, is recovering from an encounter in which an attempt was made to drug her and rob her of money she was carrying in a bag while returning from the bank to her office.

Describing her experience, Miss Pretorius said: "As I was passing the arcade, I felt a slight pain in my right arm. I thought nothing of it at the time, but then my right arm started to burn. I shifted the firm leather money bag I was carrying to my left hand and after that I don't remember very much."

"I felt terribly ill and I thought I was going to faint. Everything seemed very hazy."

"As I stumbled towards my office I felt somebody pulling at the bag. I don't know why, but I did not turn around to see who the person was, I just ran to the office clutching the bag."

The holdup attempt failed, as Miss Pretorius was near her office and was able to reach it before her strength failed. She collapsed in the office.

On her right arm, above the elbow were the puncture marks made by a hypodermic syringe. She appeared to be under the influence of a drug.—China Mail Special.

PULLING BAG

THE West German Ambassador, Dr. Wilhelm Haas, will leave for Bonn on Sunday to report on "serious hindrances" to functioning of the West German Embassy in Moscow, diplomatic sources said today.

A West German Embassy spokesman said Dr. Haas would fly to Bonn to report, but declined to disclose the nature of the report. The spokesman emphasized that Dr. Haas would return to Moscow.

BELGIAN MISSION TO CHINA

Brussels, Aug. 22.

The Federation of Belgian Industries are preparing to send an important mission to Peking later this year, a well informed source said here.

The mission, which will be headed by Mr. J. Van Der Schueren, a Liberal Deputy, will include representatives of Belgium's steel industry, metal goods, textiles and agricultural machinery producers, textile goods manufacturers and the chemical industry.

STUDY GROUP

Last winter Mr. Van Der Schueren visited China at the head of a study group of Belgian businessmen and economists.

The source said that the forthcoming business trip is being prepared "with the hope that the international situation will permit by then of an easing of restrictions now affecting the export to Communist countries of so-called strategic goods."—Reuter.

Astronautic Congress In Rome

Rome, Aug. 22.

Artificial satellites and interplanetary flights will be among the subjects to be discussed at the international astronautic congress, to be held in Rome from September 17 to 22.

Dr. Sings of Maryland University, responsible for the first artificial satellite project, is to take part in the proceedings, as well as Professor von Karman, chairman of the "advisory group for aeronautical research" in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Altogether 28 experts and representatives from the United States armed services will also be present.

Although the Astronautic Association of the USSR has not replied to the invitation to attend, sent out by the congress secretariat, it was considered probable here that Soviet observers would also take part in the proceedings.

SATELLITES

Ten out of the 50 papers to be presented at the congress will deal with artificial satellites, while the effects of interplanetary flight on the human organism will also be discussed.

The congress will also lay down the main lines for a new chapter of aeronautical law concerning the occupation and rights of property of stratospheric space.

The scientists will follow this with a discussion of questions relative to the peaceful exploitation of interplanetary communications.—France-Press.

Smugglers Beat Police For Speed

Djakarta, Aug. 22.

Smuggling craft which ply up and down the coast of the islands of Indonesia can outdistance and outpace any of the boats used by the harbour authorities, according to the Government Shipping Office which controls all Indonesian ports.

Ships used by the smuggling rings usually had a speed of 20 knots or more while the port authorities' ships could barely make 13 knots.

Some of the smuggling ships were equipped with heavy machine-guns and even cannon.—China Mail Special.

Russians Hinder German Embassy

Moscow, Aug. 22.

THE West German Ambassador, Dr. Wilhelm Haas, will leave for Bonn on Sunday to report on "serious hindrances" to functioning of the West German Embassy in Moscow, diplomatic sources said today.

A West German Embassy spokesman said Dr. Haas would fly to Bonn to report, but declined to disclose the nature of the report. The spokesman emphasized that Dr. Haas would return to Moscow.

Dr. Haas protested in June that people claiming German citizenship were being prevented by Soviet police from entering the Embassy to file petitions for repatriation.

WET RECEPTION FOR THE QUEEN DURING SCOTTISH TOUR



Water flows over the carpet as the Queen, wearing a large waterproof cape, steps from her car on arrival at the municipal buildings at Oban, Scotland. The Royal Family were touring the Western Isles in the Royal yacht Britannia.—AP Photo.

Price Stability Nearer In Britain

London, Aug. 22.

Prospects of price stability throughout Britain have brightened considerably, the Treasury's monthly Bulletin for industry reported today.

"There are signs that measures taken to restrain home demand generally, particularly consumer expenditures, to encourage an expansion of exports and to maintain productive investment, are beginning to have effect," it said.

"But an excessive rise in home costs would prevent this achievement," the Treasury added.

Some Changes

The Treasury said: "Consumer expenditure in real terms has risen very little; defence output is running below last year's level; and both investment and exports have risen."

"Production of most consumer goods is lower than a year earlier, output of capital goods is higher, and there have been some changes in the pattern of employment."

Although Britain's trade balance rose from 15 million pounds in June 1955 to 100 million this year, it is still a good deal too low to meet our needs," said the Bulletin.

Analysing the demand for consumer goods this year, the Treasury said, lower sales of cars, radios, TV sets and electrical equipment were offset by larger purchases of clothing, drink and food.

COPPER STRIKE CONTINUES

Kilwee, Aug. 22.

The strike of African mine workers at the Nchanga Copper Mine in Northern Rhodesia continued today.

It is the seventh in the series of walkouts on the copper belt in protest against the automatic transfer of some workers to monthly contracts.

The eighth in the series—at Kansanshi which is the only copper belt mine so far unaffected by the strikes—is expected to start tomorrow morning, mining circles here said.—China Mail Special.

But recently, diplomatic sources reported, a number of people leaving the Embassy had been questioned by Soviet police.—Reuter.

Boycott

Israel boycotted an emergency session of the Mixed Armistice Commission called to consider Jordanian complaints that Israeli armed vehicles had

'SUPER LOUSE' DEFIES DDT

Montreal, Aug. 22.

A scientist yesterday blamed a Korean louse for messing up plans to battle typhus.

The common louse, conqueror of history's greatest armies, has defeated science's weapon, DDT, a delegate reported to the 10th International Congress of Entomology.

Dr. Cornelius B. Philip, assistant director of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory at Hamilton, Mont., said the "super louse" with ability to defy DDT had been discovered in Korea.

Before that discovery, scientists believed that DDT had finally conquered the louse, which as a carrier of typhus has been credited with routing mere armies than any other enemy.

Napoleon's march on Moscow in 1812 might have succeeded had it not been for lice, entomologists claim.—United Press.

ISRAEL CHARGES JORDAN

Another Armed Attack On Border Troops

Jerusalem, Aug. 22.

Israel charged Jordan with another armed attack on Israeli troops today.

An Israeli Army spokesman claimed Jordanian forces fired across the border at an Israeli patrol near Taibeh village yesterday afternoon. He said the patrol returned the fire for 40 minutes. No casualties were reported.

The Foreign Ministry said a Mixed Armistice Commission investigation showed that Jordan was responsible for an earlier clash yesterday, in which one Israeli was reported killed.

An official statement said the investigation showed that Jordanian forces crossed the border into Israeli territory near Umm el Fahn and attacked a patrol. The investigation disproved Jordan's claim that the skirmish occurred inside Jordanian territory, the statement said.

The Commission ruled that Israeli armed vehicles were seen near the demarcation line on August 19, constituting a "serious breach" of the armistice agreement.

The Commission added that there probably was no aggressive intention in this instance, but warned that employment of sniping vehicles and live ammunition so close to the line was likely to cause tension and serious accidents.—United Press.

Universities Expedition Back From Far East

London, Aug. 22.

Six young explorers from Oxford and Cambridge Universities arrived in London yesterday at the end of a 30,000-mile expedition to the Far East and back, including the first ever overland journey through the jungles of Burma and Thailand to Singapore.

The expedition, which set out almost a year ago, took just six months to cover the 18,000 mile overland route to Singapore in two Land Rovers. The only time they left the road was for the 20 minutes air flight across the English Channel and a ten-minute ferry trip across the Bosphorus.

They travelled through 21 countries and carried out geographical studies of development projects in Pakistan, Burma and India.

The members of the expedition were Adrian Cowell, whose family comes from Hongkong; Antony Barrington Brown, Henry Nott, Pat Murphy and Jim Slessor, all from Cambridge, and Nigel Newbery of Oxford.

TOUGHEST PART

Toughest part of the trip, Slessor said, was the journey from India into Burma over a disused, jungle-grown wartime road which has been unused for the past ten years.

Although the expedition used only two sets of tyres in each of their cars during the rugged round trip, they had some bad moments on the journey home through Afghanistan, where "they seem to spread nails as a national hobby," Slessor said.

Splitting up for part of the expedition carried out investigations into mineral development in Burma and worked on irrigation projects in India and Pakistan.

The other members investigated India-Pakistan border disputes over water rights in the Punjab.—China Mail Special.

Boy Borrows Bus

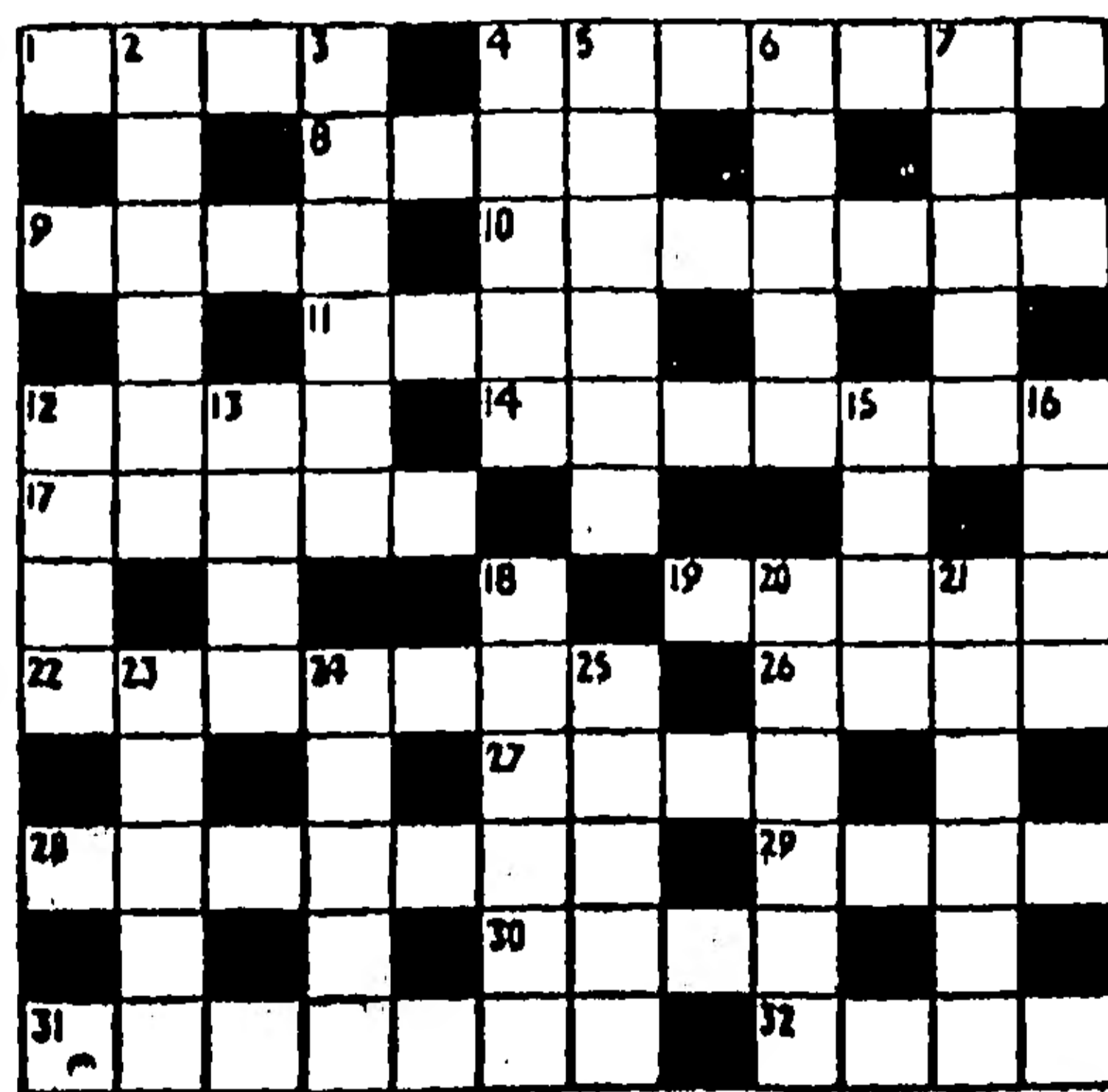
Prague, Aug. 22.

Police gave chase when they saw a big bus wobble uncertainly round the main square in Liberec, north of here, collide with a parking sign and then drive in the wrong direction along a one-way street.

But instead of a drunken bus-driver they found a frightened 10-year-old boy at the wheel.

He told them that he had "borrowed" the bus in Jablonec, 35 miles away, and driven all the way to Liberec because he could not find a space wide enough to turn the bus and go back home.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Dross (4).
 - 4 Fastened (7).
 - 8 Assent (4).
 - 9 Requests (4).
 - 10 Bird (7).
 - 11 Smart (4).
 - 12 Game (4).
 - 14 Bears witness (7).
 - 17 Speak (5).
 - 19 Pungent (5).
 - 22 Stagger (7).
 - 25 Communists (4).
 - 27 Land measure (4).
 - 28 Move from one place to another (7).
 - 29 Enrage (4).
 - 30 Finland (4).
 - 31 Fruit couple (7).
 - 32 Besides (4).
- DOWN**
- 2 Chair wheel (6).
 - 3 Lucky charm (6).
 - 4 Pigment (5).
 - 6 Jolt (5).
 - 7 Precise (5).
 - 12 Wind (4).
 - 13 Endure (4).
 - 15 Shell hole (6).
 - 16 Mark of a fold (6).
 - 18 Fools (6).
 - 20 Suppose (6).
 - 21 Expressions (5).
 - 23 Perfume (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Sprout, 5 Conic, 8 Shoal, 9 Coffee, 10 Pile, 11 Doric, 12 Earl, 13 Tired, 16 Rattle, 18 Channel, 20 Dross, 22 Corn, 23 Cigar, 25 Vista, 26 Tale, 27 Anger, 28 Heart, 29 Sinner, 30 Down, 31 Bore, 32 Referee, 10 United, 4 Thicket, 8 Capital, 9 Knight, 13 Swind, 14 Recurve, 15 Departed, 16 Redoubt, 17 Berise, 19 Nectar, 21 Olive, 24 Rave.

WHAT, MR MASON— DON'T YOU LIKE ME?

By LOGAN GOURLAY

IT was the night Mr James Mason dropped a brick. Or threw the masonry at me. It started like any other Press reception with cocktails and things to nibble, including small sausages on sticks. Mr Mason and wife Pamela arrived about 20 minutes late. Without daughter Portland—Portland the precocious.

But earlier she had been cavorting in the hotel suite for the photographers. She had posed in her red stole and kicked her Turkish slippers in the air.

That night, however, Portland—who has been encouraged to consider herself an artistic adult in the age of seven but has not yet directed her father in a film

—was not granting interviews. Press agent intervened. Mr Mason allowed himself to be ushered out hurriedly. Pity.

I report this incident because it is so characteristic of Mason. I am not by any means his first target.

HE ONCE described his ex-boss J. Arthur Rank as "the worst thing that has happened to the British film industry. He has no apparent talent for cinema or showmanship."

HE ONCE slapped author William Somerset Maugham across the mouth when they were sitting in a cinema. He was angry because Maugham was talking loudly during the performance.

★ ★ ★

Mr Mason started to answer questions with a patient, slightly patronising air—though ennu was just behind him.

Yes, he still had a lot of cuts. Eleven in all.

Yes, he was planning a film—a new version of *Jane Eyre* (he has been for some time).

No, he wouldn't be getting again for a while. (He has done this frequently and once said he was giving up acting for litigation.)

No, his many lawsuits had never included one against Confidential, the dirt-raking American magazine which sees life—particularly life in Hollywood—through a distorted keyhole.

★ ★ ★

It was then that I asked casually if he knew that there was talk of a British edition of Confidential.

And it was then that he threw the masonry by replying— "Yes. And you should be the editor."

I objected to the remark. He said, growling at me like a Siamese cat that has been offered inferior fish—

"I mean it. You've smeared all my friends in Hollywood."

I asked which friends.

"I don't remember off-hand."

I asked if he had ever been smeared, as he called it, by me.

Bred angry pause for Masonic reflection.

"No."

"But I still think I should put your name up as British editor of Confidential." At this stage a worried, moustache-chewing

HE ONCE said when he was quitting Britain to settle in Hollywood and take up American citizenship: "Why should I stick around to help with the export trade? This little chore has nothing to do with the artist." (Incidentally, he has never completed the process of becoming an American citizen.)

HE ONCE said that Hollywood leading ladies had nothing to offer except "placid pulchritude." (He has a taste for alliteration.)

Obviously the man's an iconoclast. A rebel. It's difficult to say whether he's a congenital case—whether he was born with the chip on the shoulder 47 years ago in Huddersfield, or whether he decided it was a news-making thing for an actor to wear like an astrakhan collar.

Anyway he remains out-spoken, provocative and rude. If he wasn't also shrewdly and intelligently talented he'd probably have been ignored and left to wither. Or quietly murdered.

Still I must say he's no hypocrite. He'll never pose, like too many stars, as a meek-mouthed, simpering diplomat.

I can depend on him saying what he thinks about me even when it's insulting. And I like him a promise.

I'll always do the same for you, James.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"but never, never forget that in any international dispute we are always gravely handicapped by a temperamental reluctance to resort to force!"



"We're not exactly refugees from Egypt, madam—we were on our way there for a holiday."

THIS MAN NEHRU

He is always found leading the critics of the Commonwealth

By DOUGLAS CLARK

ALL over Nehru's India last week the banners fluttered. Mosques, temples, and churches held thanksgiving services. In the big towns the shops were boarded up against the exuberance of the holiday-making crowds. Everywhere processions marched to the raucous rhythm of bugles and drums.

And in New Delhi the lucky multitudes were entertained to a special treat—the smiling spectacle of Mr Nehru in person on the ramparts of the Red Fort, rewarding their plaudits with a lofty speech about the high moral role that India now plays in world affairs under the beneficent leadership of Mr Jawaharlal Nehru.

What is it all in aid of? On Wednesday last India celebrated the ninth anniversary of her "liberation" from British rule.

HIS ROLE

WELL, of course, it will not be long now before the people of India emerge from their pipe-dream. With production falling and national income down since the British left, their cheering has little indeed to feed on. But certainly on this particular Independence Day Mr Nehru himself had a new and special reason to celebrate.

For just 24 hours later the Suez Conference was opening in London.

And in the diplomatic manoeuvres which preceded that crucial gathering Mr Nehru succeeded in pitching his stand bang in the centre of the international spotlight. His envoys had been scamping about the crisis capitals—London, Paris, Cairo, Moscow—busily pouring Mr Nehru's obnoxious brand of oil upon the waters.

In this growing crisis Mr Nehru, more firmly and spectacularly than ever before, has earmarked for himself the part he loves most to play.

Observe him with his hand on his heart.

He is the archetype of sweet reason, the prince of peace-makers, the great neutral. And, as usual, the way he interprets the part is to apply a school-masterly ruler to the knuckles of Britain and bend unctuously backwards to soothe Britain's enemies.

Is it not an amazing piece of impudence?

More than that, was there ever such a piece of humbug? Whom does Mr Nehru think he is fooling?

Just look at the self-righteous language he rolls out to rebuke us for daring to take precautions in an area where Nasser's grab threatens the standard of living of every family in Britain.

He declares that "attempts to settle the dispute by force are the wrong way and do not belong to this age."

See who is talking! This is the man who plays blatant power politics on his own frontiers. This is the man who has been trying to intimidate the Portuguese out of Goa. This is the man who sends 100,000 troops to occupy and hold down Moslem Kashmir.

Mr Nehru further tells us that the "wakeup preparations" of Britain and France in the Middle East have alarmed "all Asia."

By what right does Mr Nehru presume to speak for all Asia? It is a claim he makes over and over again. Anyone might be forgiven for thinking that he was the accredited public relations officer of that continent's teeming millions.

But, in fact, there has never been any truth whatever in the claim. Its arrogance is exceeded only by its utter lack of substance. Does Mr Nehru ever speak for Pakistan? For Japan? For the Philippines? For Persia? For Afghanistan? For Korea? Does he even speak for faraway Tibet, which is now showing just what it thinks of its Red Chinese masters in whom Mr Nehru lavishes so much admiration?

What Asiatic countries, indeed, does Mr Nehru ever speak for except those which are bitterly hostile to the British Commonwealth and its allies?

THE PICKINGS

YET Mr Nehru is still permitted to stay in that Commonwealth. By a legalistic turn of phrase in a single brief Act of Parliament, which exempts India even from the need to give allegiance to the British monarch, we are still stuck with him.

That, of course, suits Mr Nehru. If it is left to him, he will cling on to the Empire con-



HE ATTACKS British rule in Kenya as a "reign of severe oppression" not only against the Mau Mau but against "hundreds" of innocent Africans.

HE ASSAILS British policy in Cyprus.

HE RANGES himself against SEATO.

HE BITTERLY CRITICISES the Baghdad Pact.

HE CONTEMNS NATO as "a powerful protection for colonialism."

Whoever and wherever the Commonwealth erects defences to preserve itself Mr Nehru is to be found leading the critics.

And now, in the most dangerous crisis that has threatened its interests since the war, he has finally behaved past all toleration?

Does Mr Nehru really think that even in a dispute as grave as this he can coolly continue to sit on the fence and lecture us?

If so, let him learn that such an emergency as the Suez crisis puts members of the Commonwealth to the supreme test. Let him study the response of Mr Holland, Premier of New Zealand, who declared:

"Where Britain stands, we stand, where Britain goes we go—that's the mood of the New Zealand people."

If ever there was a situation which proved Mr Nehru's lack of good faith towards the Commonwealth, this is it.

What now?

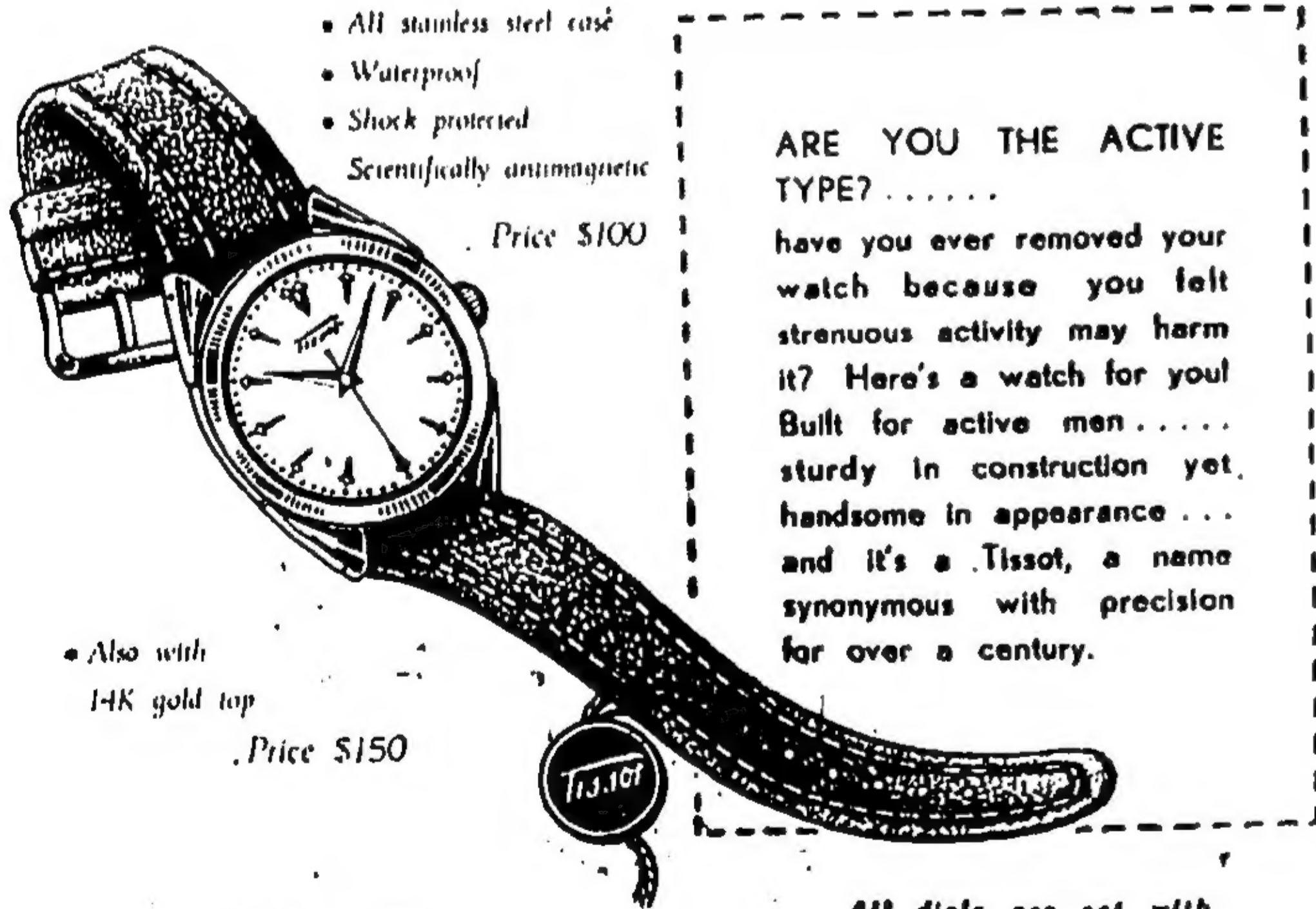
What should be done about him? This man's hardened heart for ever against the rest of the Commonwealth family?

Are there really no circumstances, however grave, in which he is prepared to reciprocate the rich and generous loyalty it shows towards him?

If not, it seems appropriate to offer him the Cromwellian advice which Leopold Amery tendered to Neville Chamberlain at another point of crisis in British history:

"You have sat here too long for any good you have been doing. Depart, I say, and let us have some of your blood in the name of God, go!"

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NEW YORK TEENAGE GANG WARFARE:

FREE POP BRINGS TRUCE

From JAMES COOPER

WHERE a New York hundred policemen failed, soft drinks and potato crisps have succeeded in establishing a temporary truce in the teenage gang warfare that was terrorising "Hell's Kitchen," the seamy lower East Side of New York.

Appalled by the injuries and bloodings of the last month, Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy drafted a hundred extra policemen into the area with no other task than to keep an eye on the warring teenagers.

But welfare workers decided this could mean only a temporary lull, and decided to try to bring the rival gangs together.

They achieved this by sending the members of the "Dragons" on a free motor coach trip while they induced the leaders of their enemies, the "Enchanters," to attend a mid-night meeting with the promise of free cokes and potato crisps.

Dozens of drinks and piles of crisps disappeared in the three hours before 3 a.m. when the "Enchanters" finally agreed to send six leaders to meet an equal number from the "Dragons."

Seventeen-year-old William "Moose" Volasquez, still recovering from a bullet wound, will lead the "Enchanters" in the talks which are aimed at settling these three main grievances:

1. Neither side feels safe "walking through" the turf (the other gang's neighbourhood).

2. Each side accuses the other of planting "spies" in its gang, and

3. Neither side likes the way the other gang "looks at their girls."

The welfare workers are anxious that there should be a peace treaty at the first meeting. For there are stumbling blocks: the two other gangs, the "Ambassadors" and the "Diplomats," threaten trouble.

They think they are losing caste because of the attention being paid to the warring "Enchanters" and "Dragons."

At home too she gets succulent material aid and expertise from her Commonwealth colleagues to prop up and expand her economy.

Look at that atomic reactor—India's first—which went into operation two weeks ago. Who supplied the essential enriched uranium elements for it? Why, Britain. And who will finance the building of India's second reactor, planned to be ready by mid-1958? Under the Colombo Plan a large chunk of the £3,000,000 bill will be footed by Canada.

Now examine the reciprocal aid that Mr Nehru extends to the rest of the Commonwealth. See what he does to champion its interests.

IN THE CLUTCH

THEN, of course, there are the immense economic benefits he reaps from keeping a firm clutch on the Commonwealth's coat-tails. Watch the sales of cotton rolling merrily into Britain from India duty-free.

While Mr Nehru continues to make Lancashire's textile exports to India pay duty of 25 percent. Taking India's exports as a whole to Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth and Empire, she enjoys tariff-free entry or tariff preferences on about £200 million worth of goods each year.

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ALL EYES ON LEYTON FROM NOW

HE PAID HIS FARE FROM MALTA TO JOIN THE ORIENT

By JOHN MACADAM

Alec Stock — The Man Who Came Back (from Arsenal) — stood with me and looked proudly around his new stand and said in wonderment: "It's fine, it's fine, but almost it scares me!"

The problem of Leyton Orient is the problem that faces every small club that aspires and finally gets to the big time or at least big-time football.

It is the problem that will beset all the non-League clubs who have been clamouring for entry to the League for years and, with such as Yeovil, Huddersfield, and Peterborough in mind, have deserved it.

It's a problem too that will never occur to them until they are in the big-time game.

WHAT THEY MISS

All of them have thought what it will mean. More accommodation, a bigger stand, a better administrative machine, and a bigger playing staff, of course.

What they never think of until it has happened is the sudden loss of all the intimate friendliness that has been the real driving force towards recognition.

That is probably the most real of all the problems the little club have to face when they make the move upwards. You can't import better-quality players, is Orient have done, and you can't place your supporters by giving them better

accommodation for watching your matches.

But you will find it more and more difficult to maintain the family spirit that, as much as anything, put you where you are.

HAPPY FAMILY

As Alec Stock conducted me through the changes that now exist beneath the stand they bought and transported back, the white elephant, Mitchen Stadium, I reflected a little sadly that it is only last season since I stood on this spot but in what different surroundings?

Then, I could have called any body from the manager or the secretary, or a player, or the trainer, or for that matter, a friend or a girlfriend without losing my voice.

There lies the secret of the happy, successful little club: the intimate Joe-and-Tom camaraderie in which they live and breathe.

"Until this season," said Alec Stock with something of my own nostalgia, "we could practically call every one of our season-ticket holders by his first name and ask after the children."

Now, with an expressive wave of the hand around the new stand, "there'll be seats here for the best part of 2,500 of them. You see what I mean?"

THEY'LL BE WATCHED

"I did see, very clearly, but I saw something else very clearly too."

That is that if there is any club in the land that can make the transition from comparative obscurity to comparative limelight for good, it will be Leyton Orient, wherever they play this coming season with success, it is this one.

"What made us a good club to visit," demanded Alec Stock, "I'll tell you. It wasn't the good football we played. We have no illusions about that. No, it was the atmosphere of friendliness my chairman and directors and everybody else here wrapped around everybody who came to see us."

"Nobody coming into that little old boardroom at the end of a bad match but we would have known we had lost. That was always the spirit around here, and bigger administration, or bigger space, or bigger anything you like, we shall move heaven and earth to keep it. Only, it will be harder."

And there lies another secret for the small clubs. There are two very different teams at Leyton. One is on the field, and the other is backstage. All too often these teams are antagonistic. Here they are complementary one to the other.

Apart from the officers and directors, there is the team, the backbone of Manager Stock and his chairman, Harry Zussman, the shoe manufacturer, who came into football only seven years ago because his doctor ordered him to take up a hobby to get his mind off business!

It is one of the best chairman-manager teams in soccer. Zussman, the non-gamesman who merely came along for the fun of the thing and suddenly realised what he had been missing all his life; and Stock, the quiet, knowledgeable one who has his absolute trust and friendship.

They will go many places together, these two of Leyton Orient's back-room side.

NEW FACES

Apart from new-clubbies Alec Forbes, from Arsenal, and Stan Williams, from Chelsea, the new faces on the field who could go places.

This is Joe Cini, which is pronounced Cheeny. Cini is a dark-skinned, black-bearded Maltese, and a half-back of formidable control, fight and penetration.

Orient met him on their recent tour, liked him but, when he asked them to bring him home with them, felt that it was a long way to come for a trial.

Two weeks after their arrival home, Joe Cini was at the gate. He had paid his fare here from Malta and when could he start? He trains all day-by himself if there's nobody else around.

— (London Express Service)



JOE CINI

St. John Ambulance Orders

Order by Mr Fung Ping-fan, C.S.I.J., Commissioner of St. John Ambulance Brigade, Hong Kong District, Order No. 34/56, Dated Aug. 23, 1956.

Ambulance Duties—Hong Kong.—20.15-21.15, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 2.0-2.15, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 2.15-3.0, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 3.0-3.15, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 3.15-4.0, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 4.0-4.15, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 4.15-5.0, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 5.0-5.15, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 5.15-6.0, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 6.0-6.15, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 6.15-7.0, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 7.0-7.15, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 7.15-8.0, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 8.0-8.15, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 8.15-9.0, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 9.0-9.15, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 9.15-10.0, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 10.0-10.15, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 10.15-11.0, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 11.0-11.15, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 11.15-12.0, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 12.0-12.15, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 12.15-1.0, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 1.0-1.15, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 1.15-2.0, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 2.0-2.15, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 2.15-3.0, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 3.0-3.15, Causeway Bay Amb. Div. 3.15-4.0, Causeway Bay Amb. 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THE "POST" POTPOURRI: A series
of twelve delightful sketches of
Chinese life in Hong Kong. Available
for 10c. From: South China
Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham
Street, Hong Kong. From: South
China Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham
Street and Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

STAMPS

SOMETHING EXCLUSIVE: Copies
of the new 20-cent postage stamp
from 20 cents per packet up to
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Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham
Street, Hong Kong. From: South
China Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham
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\$1.00. From: South China
Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham
Street, Hong Kong. From: South
China Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham
Street and Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that
GLORIA CHENG (鄭嘉華),
of No. 106 Tse Tung Road,
Ground Floor, Hong Kong, is
applying to the Governor for
naturalisation, and that any
person who knows any reason
why naturalisation should not
be granted should send a
written and signed statement
of the facts to the Colonial
Secretary, Colonial Secre-
tariat, Hong Kong.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "HANSHU"
arr. 22nd August, 1956.Damaged cargo on this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas at 11.30 a.m. on Friday,
23rd August, and Saturday, 24th
August, 1956, and consignees' rep-
resentatives are requested to be present
during survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.
Australian-oriental Line Ltd.
The China Navigation Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

BATAAN

Damaged cargo on this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas at 11.30 a.m. on Friday,
23rd August, and Saturday, 24th
August, 1956, and consignees' rep-
resentatives are requested to be present
during survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.
Hong Kong, August 23, 1956.PERSIA RELAXES AFTER SHAH'S
MOSCOW VISITMisunderstandings Removed
With Abandonment
Of Cold War Pressures

Teheran, Aug. 22.

Relaxation of tension in international relations—due
chiefly to an apparent change in Soviet methods—is facing
Persian leaders with some crucial decisions on the home front
this year.The crux of their problem is
how far to go in reducing
security controls without over-
stepping the bounds of safety
and jeopardising the country's
hard-won stability.During his State visit to
Moscow in July the Shah stood
firmly by the principles of free-
dom which are guiding his
policy, including the free-
dom of the Baghdad Pact, which the
Russians detect.However, it is clear that the
Soviet leaders, on their side,
have succeeded in convincing
the Persian Government that
their abandonment of Stalinist
cold war pressures is a genuine
and lasting move and that they
have friendly intentions to-
wards Persia.

Important

The Premier Mr. Mohammad Ali
has stated publicly that as a re-
sult of the Shah's visit mos-
cows misunderstandings have been removed
and the Government looks for-
ward to good neighbourly rela-
tions with the Soviet Union.This is extremely important
for Persia which has a common
frontier with the Soviet Union
of some 1,200 miles.Negotiations for the renewal
of a trade agreement between
the two countries have taken on
a fresh interest and there is
some talk here of organising a
transit trade route to Europe
through Soviet territory.All this is remarkably differ-
ent from the position in Stalin's
day.Persians will not easily for-
get the attempt by Stalinist
Russia in 1946 to prise the
northern province of Azerbaijan
away from the central Govern-
ment in Teheran and turn it
into a Soviet satellite.The West will not forget that
Soviet-supported Communists
manoeuvred themselves into a
strong position alongside former
Premier Mohammad Mossadeq,
towards the end of his Govern-
ment, and almost precipitated
Persia into the Commun-
ist camp by a coup in the capital
in 1953.

Instability

Covert Soviet support for the
outlawed Tudeh (Communist)
Party up to 1953 was a constant
source of instability for suc-
cessive Persian Governments.But now an entirely new era
is developing in which Persia,
free from such outside pres-
sures, will be able to set her
political house in order.Here the problem starts. After
the downfall of Mossadeq in
August 1953 the new regime of
General Fazlollah Zahedi im-
posed strict security controls
throughout the country.Martial law was applied in
Teheran and most cities, and the
oil producing province ofKhuzistan was under strong
Army surveillance.In Teheran troops with fixed
bayonets stood at all junctions
of the dimly lit and resplendent
Bazaar area. To be seen hand-
ling pamphlets meant certain ar-
rest and possibly lengthy im-
prisonment without trial.

Sent To Gaoi

Secret Military Courts sent
out of troubleshooters to go
and plain clothes security agents
were everywhere reporting on
suspicious behaviour.Inside the University of
Teheran, which in Mosadeq's
days had developed into a hot-
bed of nationalism, Republican
and Radical left-wing senti-
ment, the security agents, armed
with revolvers, patrolled day
and night and troops stood on
guard outside.On one unhappy day security
forces discharged their revolvers
into a classroom of jeering
students, killing two and wound-
ing others. Streets were filled
with armed troops, and tanks
and armoured cars patrolled
trouble areas constantly.This was Teheran two and a
half years ago.Today the capital is so trans-
formed that when elections took
place recently no casual visitor
to the country would have been
aware of the fact, and indeed
not many Teheranis stirred
themselves to go to the polls.

Oil Income

Oil income is reaching the
country in steadily increasing
amounts and quite plainly a lot
of business men and influential
individuals in the capital are
reaping rich profits.The Army has been thor-
oughly purged of would-be Crom-
wellian adventures or nationalist
revoltaries.The Tudeh Party, having
been jetisoned by Moscow, has
disintegrated and is no longer a
threat.Even the Majlis (Lower
House of Parliament), once the
scene of political tumult, is to-
day, by comparison, a very
well-mannered affair.Mr. Ala's Cabinet gives no in-
dication of embarking on con-
troversial measures.Prices, though are high and
rising and this causes dissat-
isfaction among the country's
14,000,000 peasants, workers and
unemployed but the capacity of
the poor Persian to absorb priv-
ation for long periods without
becoming dangerously angry was
demonstrated during Mossadeq's
oil-less economy era.The way, then, lies open for
a loosening of those security
controls which were essential
two and a half years ago.The Senate (Upper House)
has taken the lead in proposing
the lifting of martial law from
areas where it still applies.
They want the abolition of se-
cret military courts, a reduction
of press surveillance and a re-
turn to free political speech.

No Censorship

There is no censorship in
Persia, but every editor knows
the limits of official toleration
and voluntarily remains on the
safe side of them.Gipsies Rob
The NaiveHanover, Aug. 22.
Roaming gipsies have robbed
naive people in Lower Saxony
of an estimated 40,000 to 50,000
marks (about £23,000 to £42,000)
during recent years by
tearing up money in front of
their eyes, reported police
here.The trick consisted of saying
that money would soon be made
worthless and tearing up a note
to prove the point. Then the
gipsy would tell his victim that
he might be able to change his
cash into dollars.The victim handed over his
money—then the gipsy would
pick up the bill of his own note
and give them together, ready
for the next victim.—China
Mail Special.

ATLANTIC TRAVELLER

Edward Allard, veteran of three Atlantic crossings, tries
out the new Arctic survival suit he will carry with him on
his lone, four-year voyage around the world in his 10-ton
ketch Sea Wanderer. The suit, first of its kind, is made of
blue Terylene and is designed to withstand frost and cold.—
Reuterphoto.BRITISH TROOPS CAN
USE ROTTERDAM

The Hague, Aug. 22

The Dutch Government has
granted Britain permission to
use Rotterdam as an embarka-
tion port for the transfer of
British troops to the Middle
East if the situation there
warrants it, official sources said
here tonight.The sources said that storage
and parking space was being
got ready in Rotterdam at the
request of the British military
authorities in Germany.This was for the reception of
a British division now stationed
there which might be trans-
ported to the Middle East
shortly.—Reuter.Japan On Wrong
Side Of Ledger

Tokyo, Aug. 22.

Japan's foreign exchange profit-and-loss state-
ment went into the red for the first time in 14
months in July as imports set a postwar record,
the Government said today.Japan received \$274,000,000 in
foreign exchange from visible
and invisible exports in July,
the Finance Ministry and Bank
of Japan said in a joint release.
But it paid out \$286,400,000 in
the same month.Deferred payment debts which
Japan must settle later increased
the \$11,900,000 deficit for the
month to \$22,200,000.

Chief Factor

The chief factor in this
development was a record
volume of imports. Japan's pay-
ments for purchases from
abroad reached \$242,000,000,
which was \$37,200,000 over the
previous month.Japan bought heavily of wool,
raw cotton and scrap iron
during July.Japanese exports during the
same month sagged to \$204,000,-
000, down \$18,000,000 from
June.The resulting trade deficit of
\$28,200,000 was increased to
\$29,600,000 by a \$21,300,000 in-
visible trade deficit. But this was
reduced in turn to \$11,900,000 by
\$47,500,000 in deliveries to the
U.S. armed forces in Japan.—
United Press.

Keen Kiwis

Wellington, Aug. 22

From New Zealand come
two examples of keenness.
In Wellington a man who
attended an auction of new
radios marked by smoke and
water bought five identical
portable models. He told, "I
wanted a few more, but I had
no more money."—China
Mail Special.A man who was unable to
buy the worth of fish and
chips at a Wellington restaurant
threw a sauce bottle through
the plate glass window of the
premises. He was fined £10
by a magistrate and ordered to
pay £50 compensation.—China
Mail Special.Repudiation Of
External DebtsHolland Not
Informed

Colombo, Aug. 22.

The Netherlands legation here
issued a communique concern-
ing Indonesia's repudiation of
its external debts to Holland,
saying the Netherlands Govern-
ment had not been officially in-
formed of this decision and
asking for clarification.The statement today protested
strongly against what it said was
flagrant violation of an agree-
ment concerning debts, and said
the repudiation was not justified
on legal grounds or on the
strength of financial motives.
The Netherlands Government
urged the Indonesian Government
to reconsider its stand.—
United Press.Russia Gives
Up Iran Oil
Interests

Teheran, Aug. 22.

The Soviet Union today gave
up its interest in the joint
Soviet-Iranian Kevir Khurian
Oil Company in a ceremony held
near the town of Mennan,
northeast of Teheran.The company was founded in
1924 to exploit the Kevir
Khurian oil deposits in North
Iran over a 70-year period.
The Soviet Union announced
last month that it would donate
to Iran all its rights and prop-
erty in the joint firm. This
transfer was formalised today.—
France-Press.

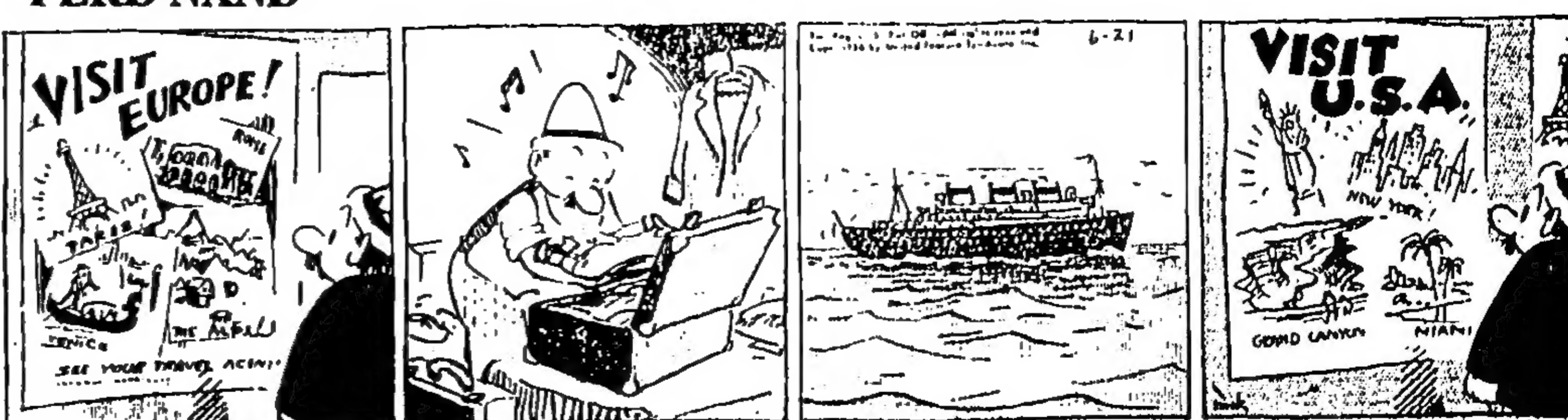
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



By Mik

FERD'NAND



By Ernie Bushmiller

NANCY



By Frank Robbins

JOHNNY HAZARD

...this situation
calls for a
San Miguel

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

R.M.S. "CANTON"

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS:

Friday, 24th August, at 12 Noon for the
UNITED KINGDOM, via Singa-
pore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay,
Aden, and Port Said.

BAGGAGE:

Passengers are requested to send ALL
BAGGAGE to the Hongkong & Kow-
loon Wharf Co's Godown at No. 2
GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE.
By Noon on Thursday, 23rd August.

SPECIAL NOTE:

With the exception of hand-packages
carried by passengers themselves,
ALL BAGGAGE must pass through
the Wharf Co's Godown for loading
on board by ship's slings only.

EMBARKATION:

Passengers should embark between
9.30 and 11 a.m. on Friday, 24th
August, 1956.

Subject to alteration with or without notice

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Japan Increases Export Of Motor Vehicles

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Grain futures prices were weak to heavy at the close of the Board of Trade today.

Soybeans showed the largest decline with loss of 1 1/2 cents per bushel.

Favourable crop news coupled with weak futures prices were the main factors in the decline of the Board of Trade today.

Wheat recovered some of its early market losses on short covering, but failed to better yesterday's close.

Exporters reported that Portugal will purchase 100,000 bushels of U.S. wheat. Greece is also expected to buy 100,000 bushels of U.S. wheat. In addition to the 3,000,000 bushels of U.S. wheat bought yesterday.

Wheat futures off 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents, soybeans off 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents, corn off 1/2 to 1 cent.

Wheat, No. 2, red

Sept. 21 1/2

Oct. 21 1/2

Nov. 21 1/2

Dec. 21 1/2

Jan. 21 1/2

Feb. 21 1/2

Mar. 21 1/2

Apr. 21 1/2

May 21 1/2

June 21 1/2

July 21 1/2

Aug. 21 1/2

Sept. 21 1/2

Oct. 21 1/2

Nov. 21 1/2

Dec. 21 1/2

Jan. 21 1/2

Feb. 21 1/2

Mar. 21 1/2

Apr. 21 1/2

May 21 1/2

June 21 1/2

July 21 1/2

Aug. 21 1/2

Sept. 21 1/2

Oct. 21 1/2

Nov. 21 1/2

Dec. 21 1/2

Jan. 21 1/2

Feb. 21 1/2

Mar. 21 1/2

Apr. 21 1/2

London Stocks

Offset Wall Street

London, Aug. 22.

An improved Suez outlook offset Wall Street's Tuesday setback and stocks closed mostly firm in quiet trading on the London Exchange today.

Buying appeared in industrial and brought numerous small gains. Associated Electricals was a feature, adding about two shillings. Woolworth pushed ahead.

Oils turned firm and most of the leaders added a shilling or more. Royal Dutch added 1/2, and British Petroleum was a firm gain.

Small Gains

British Government managed to get a 10% discount on the new 2 1/2% War Loan.

Foreign bonds were quiet, with Greek 10% moderate rise to 14 1/2, higher. Serbian 10% fell 1/2 to 13 1/2.

Gold prices were firm, with gold 10% up to 140, and silver 10% up to 140.

Wheat, No. 2, red

Sept. 21 1/2

Oct. 21 1/2

Nov. 21 1/2

Dec. 21 1/2

Jan. 21 1/2

Feb. 21 1/2

Mar. 21 1/2

Apr. 21 1/2

May 21 1/2

June 21 1/2

July 21 1/2

Aug. 21 1/2

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Nov. 21 1/2

Dec. 21 1/2

Jan. 21 1/2

Feb. 21 1/2

Mar. 21 1/2

Apr. 21 1/2

May 21 1/2

June 21 1/2

July 21 1/2

Aug. 21 1/2

Sept. 21 1/2

Oct. 21 1/2

Nov. 21 1/2

Dec. 21 1/2

Jan. 21 1/2

Motor Vehicles

IMPORTED CARS

DOWN BY

FIFTY PER CENT

Tokyo, Aug. 22.

Productivity in the Japanese motor industry is now so high that this year the country is producing as many diesel-engined buses as does West Germany, which in 1955 was the world's biggest producer of these vehicles.

At the same time, Japanese production of cars for private use is increasing to such an extent that imports have dropped from 21,051 in 1954 to an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 this year. The number of cars imported, however, will be the same as last year, but the prestige of owning one of the more famous foreign cars.

Private car production is at 100,000. The number of cars for private use is increasing to such an extent that imports have dropped from 21,051 in 1954 to an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 this year. The number of cars imported, however, will be the same as last year, but the prestige of owning one of the more famous foreign cars.

Government subsidies, which have been a major factor in the prestige of owning one of the more famous foreign cars, will be reduced to 10% of the cost of the car.

The small car is popular, even essential, in Japan because of the narrow roads and steep hills. The high cost of petrol, 90 per cent of which is imported, is a factor.

To meet the peculiar needs of small industry and farms in Japan, the motor industry has evolved a three-wheeled truck with an un-enclosed engine which is powerful, simple, easy to drive and maintain, economical and capable of getting in and out of confined spaces.

Very few of these three-wheelers are exported although some 80,000 are produced annually.

Plans to build a Japanese "people's car" are not very well advanced. There have been several attempts but only small, rather high priced and two-seater vehicles have been produced so far.

The specifications which Japanese car dealers say must be met in any design for a "people's car" for Japan are: A price of £250 sterling; a maximum speed of 100 kilometres (62 miles) per hour and a cruising speed of 80 kilometres (50 miles) per hour; a petrol consumption of 30 kilometres to the litre (84 miles per gallon); an initial service free run of 100,000 kilometres (62,000 miles); and a four-passenger capacity.

With the cheapest motor at present on the market, costing £650 (sterling) motor cycles say that there is little hope for anything like a "people's car" in Japan in the immediate future.—China Mail Special.

Some Modern

The 100,000 workers in the motor industry are poorly paid by western standards. The average wage is about £20 sterling a month. Four "big" companies pay their workers an average of £23 sterling a month and add a summer bonus of £30.

Some of Japan's motor factories are very modern but others, particularly the smaller ones, which are unable to finance large-scale modernisation, are working with antiquated equipment and relying on low labour costs to keep the final prices down.

With the rapid increase in Japanese home production, the number of imported vehicles has begun to decline. Before the war Japan imported almost all the private cars required in the country.

In 1930 imported cars reached a record number of 23,000. They were mostly American and then British. Most of them were military, who did so for patriotic and "security" reasons.

Since the war the number of imported cars, mainly from the United States and the West European countries, rose to a peak of 21,051 in 1954.

Last year the number of imported cars dropped to 14,117 and this year it is estimated that only between 8,000 and 10,000 will be imported.

Assemblies

Since 1953 an increasing number of imported cars have been assembled in Japan. About half the total number of foreign cars last year were assembled here. Most of them were British and French vehicles.

INDO-EGYPTIAN

TRADE NOT AFFECTED

New Delhi, Aug. 22.

Britain's restrictions on Egyptian sterling holdings do not directly affect trade between India and Egypt, the Minister of Finance stated in Parliament today.

He added the Government will take necessary steps to maintain the flow of trade between the two countries if any difficulties do arise.—United Press.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE STOCK

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$200,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Shares

Bank of China

Bank of Communications

Bank of India

Bank of Japan

Bank of Korea

Bank of Persia

Bank of Siam

Bank of Thailand

Bank of Vietnam

Bank of Yunnan

Bank of Zibo

Bank of Zhongshan

Bank of Zhongshan

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Early Wall Street Rally Fails To Carry Through

New York, Aug. 22.

Stocks lost another 1 billion of listed value today when an early dull rally failed to carry through.

Today's loss, coming on top of yesterday's sharp break-through and Monday's lesser decline, boosted to more than 4 billion in the week's loss in value of all listed shares.

The decline today, however, was virtually without pressure. Metal stocks, oils and aircrafts had some wide declines. Chemicals held the best gains as a group.

In oils, Continental, Jersey Standard and Texas Co. lost around a point.

Beckheim Steel lost nearly 2. Inland 2, Jones & Laughlin, a point and US Steel also a point. American Steel & Wire, Alcoa, Inland 2, and Aluminum nearly 2.

General Motors lost nearly a point and Ford and Chrysler lost fractionally.

Of a total 1,101 issues traded, 485 were lower, 345 higher. New York Stock Exchange bond volume was \$3,800,000. American Stock Exchange volume was \$30,000 shares. Dow-Jones closing averages were:

30 industrial 148.24

20 utilities 117.03

12 railroads 104.01

40 bonds 104.01

Common stock price index 148.24

Moody's index 148.24

Closing Prices

Allied Mills Inc. 33 1/2

Alcoa 33 1/2

American Cable & Radio Corp. 33 1/2

American Cyanamid Co. 33 1/2

American Electric Power 33 1/2

American Iron & Steel 33 1/2

American Lumber 33 1/2

American Oil 33 1/2

American Paper 33 1/2

American Rubber 33 1/2

American Steel 33 1/2

American Sugar 33 1/2

American Tobacco 33 1/2

American Wire 33 1/2

American Zinc 33 1/2

American Copper 33 1/2

American Lead 33 1/2

American Nickel 33 1/2

American Silver 33 1/2

American Tin 33 1/2

American Vanadium 33 1/2

American Zirconium 33 1/2

American Barium 33 1/2

American Bismuth 33 1/2

American Cadmium 33 1/2

New York Cotton Futures Gain

New York, Aug. 22.

Cotton futures today took an upward turn about scoring gains approaching \$2 a bale, with the far forward deliveries setting the pace.

Deferred months rose to seasonal highs on more active dealings, featuring speculative interest. And trade buying in face of light offerings.

Finishing on a rally the list showed net gains of 3 to 38 points. Opening prices ruled off 3 to up 4 points. New Orleans closed up 1 to 35 points.

Technicians thought the advance reflected influence of the oil bank programme on next year's crop, plus political premises for future price supports and growing uneasiness over recent drought-deterioration reports affecting the current crop. With the prospect of reduced production, mathematicians started to evaluate the possible supply picture for next year.

Nearly deliveries responded to the determined strength, plus an unexpectedly light volume of hedge-selling despite the gradual expansion in spinning operators. Technicians supposed some producers have been holding back marketings in face of the price guarantee offered through the loan programme.

Covering in October by the trade and commission houses lifted the spot month well beyond the 33 1/2-cent line, and to within striking distance of the resistance point of 33.60 encountered a week ago.

Open October contracts today totaled 241,700 bales. The certificated stock remained at 3,633 bales.

Volume Open Interest

Oct. 241,700 3,633

Nov. 241,700 3,633

Dec. 241,700 3,633

Argentina Has Tough Time Finding Dollars

Washington, Aug. 22.

Argentina's current search for dollar loans and investments is encountering "pretty tough going," according to usually reliable sources here.

The financial mission which came to Washington toward the end of June has been conducting protracted talks with the United States Export-Import Bank, so far without result. It has also tried the New York money market where it is reported to have drawn a total blank.

A loan from the International Bank is out of the question for the present. Argentina is not yet formally a member and sources close to the Bank said that, under its normal operating procedures, the Bank would have to undertake extensive on-the-spot studies of Argentina's credit position and planned economic projects before any money could be forthcoming from that source.

Therefore the mission's only hope at present is the Export-Import Bank, according to financial circles here. The prime reason for the prolonged talks with this bank is that Argentina is acutely short of dollars with which to repay any such loan they say.

The Export-Import Bank, which requires its borrowers to pay back loans in dollars, would probably for this reason prefer to confine its lending to a dollar-short country such as Argentina to investments in export industries which would earn dollar exchange.

Financial circles here, however, believe that Argentina's search for foreign investment is primarily in order to finance a much-needed rejuvenation of the Argentine railway system and similar capital improvements, such projects, however necessary, do not produce dollars to repay loans. Hence the "tough going" in the current talks, they said.—China Mail Special.

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